

FAIR FOOD PRICES

As Fixed By Food Administration

KINGMAN, Saturday Nov. 23, 1918.—The following official quotations are the maximum retail prices that may be charged for the foodstuffs named, as fixed by Kingman Fair Price Committee of the Food Administration.

Owing to fluctuations of the market on butter and eggs, the above price on these items is neither minimum or maximum.

Victory Flour 1-8 bbl. bag (24 pounds)	1.75
Wheat flour, per 1-8 bbl. bag (24 lbs.)	1.70 to 1.75
Wheat flour (bulk), per lb.	.07½
Barley flour, per 1-8 bbl. bag (24 lbs.)	1.95
Barley flour (bulk), per lb.	.08 1-2
Rice flour (bulk), per lb.	.12
Cornmeal (bulk), per lb.	.08
Corn flour (bulk), per lb.	.08
Victory bread (price per loaf), 16 oz.	.13
Victory bread (twin loaf), 24 ounces	.16
Oatmeal or rolled oats (bulk) per pound	.10 to .11
Rice, unbroken, standard quality, per lb.	12½ to 17½
Sugar, granulated (bulk) per pound	.09 1-2
Sugar, granulated (bulk), per lb.	.11½
Beans (navy) per pound	17 1-2
Potatoes (white or Irish), per lb.	.04 to 4½
Onions, per lb.	.04 to .04 1-2
Raisins (seeded), per 16-oz. pkg.	.15
Prunes (60-70's), per lb.	.15
Canned tomatoes (standard grade), (No. 2½ can)	.18
Canned corn (standard grade), per 20 ounce (No. 2) can	.15
Canned peas (standard grade), per 20-oz. (No. 2) can	.18 to .22
Canned Salmon (tall pink Alaska), per 16 oz. (No. 1) can	.22 to .25
Canned salmon tall red Alaska, per 16-oz. No. 1) can	.30
Evaporated milk (unsweetened, per 6-oz can	.08
Evaporated milk (unsweetened), per 16-oz. can	.17
Butter, per lb.	to 68 70
Eggs (fresh ranch), per doz.	.92
Cheese (New York or local), per lb.	.40 to .45
Lard (pure leaf in tins) per 3 pound pail	1.05 to 1.10
Lard substitute in tins, per 6 pound pail	2.00
Bacon (not sliced), standard grade, per lb.	.55
Bacon (sliced), (fancy grade), (Swifts Prem.) per lb.	.70
Ham (smoked), standard, per lb. (whole)	.43 3-4
Ham (smoked), fancy grade, per lb. Prem. whole	.44 3-4
Bacon, (Premium) not sliced	.61 to .63
Round Steak, per lb.	.35 to .40

On charges made for any articles here listed in excess of the list price should be reported to County Food Administrator Stewart.

FORMER CHLORIDE MAN WRITES FROM FRANCE

Clyde Glenn, formerly of Chloride, Arizona, writes: "I have been here some weeks enjoying the best of health, eating three big meals a day and sleeping with a bull yearling, only I sleep up in the hay mow, for we are billeted in a small village of French farmers well back of the firing line, putting in most of every day except Sunday, drilling and getting ready to land the Hun a finishing blow. This is a very pretty part of France, well dotted with small villages supported by small farms. There is no extensive farming, all seem to have small herds of dairy cattle and sell their milk to a cheese factory. They also raise grapes and make wine which sells for forty-two cents a quart and that is the only thing besides milk that sells for anywhere near as cheap as we buy them at home. Any time anyone tells you that an American dollar will buy five times as much here as it will at home, you can be sure they haven't been over here. Why some things are twice as high, for instance eggs are eighty four cents and all other produce is equally as high, grapes are twenty cents a pound. Most of the people in this vicinity who have anything to sell "see an American coming."

We see none of the style and frivolity in this section that we have heard so much about. I am having an awful time learning to speak French. The only amusement we have we make ourselves, excepting the Y. M. C. A. and they have a "movie" for us twice a week. One night last week a sextette of American ladies and gentlemen came over and sang a number of late songs for us. Harry Adler was with them with a fine bunch of jokes.

We have half of every Saturday and all of every Sunday on which to play games and do our writing. We play baseball, football, medicineball and other field sports. There are no electric lights here so we have to use candles for light at night. Reading matter is very scarce. The "Y" gets a few American made magazines and we get a few copies of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, which carries on the average of one column of American news, the rest of its four pages being given over to war news and French advertising.

We have had several days of rain since we have been on this side and two big white frosts."

NURSES STILL NEEDED WOUNDED, SICK SOLDIERS

Phoenix, Arizona, Nov.—More than 10,000 nurses are needed at once for the army nurse corps, and 25,000 more will be needed before June 1st, according to information received from Washington this week by the Arizona division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The popular impression that no more nurses are needed for service in military hospitals is absolutely wrong.

Nurses are needed, and needed badly, and Arizona is being called upon to supply as many nurses as can be spared for this work. A recent survey of Arizona showed a comparatively large number of graduate nurses in this state, many of whom had not as yet offered their services for military hospital work. This is not believed to be due to any lack of patriotism, but rather to the fact that the urgent need for more nurses has not been brought home to them.

Graduate nurses should apply to the State Committee, Red Cross Nursing Service, Box 285, Phoenix, Arizona, and women wishing to enroll in the U. S. Student Nurse Reserve should personally consult, or write to the nearest recruiting officer in their county for application blanks and should state their age and education when applying. The recruiting officer for Mohave County in the drive to enroll 10,000 nurses for army hospitals before January 1st is Mrs. R. G. McDougall of Kingman, Arizona.

No transportation is furnished to student nurses from their homes to the hospitals to which they are assigned. The Surgeon General also offers to married women between the ages of 21 and 40, who are not eligible for army or civil hospital schools of nursing, an opportunity for service as hospital assistants in the military hospitals to which convalescent, sick and wounded soldiers are to be sent. All applicants for this service should write for information and blanks to Miss Annie W. Goodrich, Dean, Army School of Nursing, Office of Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

ALL WE LACK IS ALCOHOL

A remedy for pneumonia has been sent out from the office of the Surgeon General of the U. S. at Washington, D. C., which is said to be an absolute cure. Here is what the government advises:

Saturate a ball of cotton as large as a one inch marble with spirits of alcohol. Add three drops of chloroform to each ball of cotton. Place it between the patient's teeth. Let the patient inhale the fumes for fifteen minutes, then rest fifteen minutes and repeat the operation as directed twenty-four times. The result will be that the lungs will expand to their normal condition. In 24 hours the patient is out of danger. Change cotton often. It ought to be changed twice in fifteen minutes.

The above recipe is a good one, but where will the inhabitants of a dry section obtain the alcohol with which to saturate the ball of cotton????

Miner Want Ads Bring Results, Try.

Miner Want Ads Bring Results, Try.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE SILVER PRODUCED

Ask your bank for gold these war days and you'll find it about as easy to obtain as platinum, palladium, iridium—which aren't obtainable at all and for which the government is paying prices running from \$105 an ounce to \$175.

And though you can still obtain silver, the fact remains that in proportion to the demand—especially for the foreign trade—silver is becoming, if not absolutely scarce relatively, rare as the rarest metal.

Is the day coming when silver, too, will become shy and disappear in the invisible "sink" that absorbs precious metals in times of war? Silver at \$1 plus an ounce, which used to cost \$8 to 60 cents is a far more startling phenomenon than coffee at 26 cents, which used to be 14 cents a pound. For the silver production of the world is a very limited quantity, and except in a few rare silver camps, like Cobalt or Slocan in the early days, silver comes chiefly as a by-product of other metals.

We talked in the early days of the war of money as "silver bullets." Are we coming to "paper bullets?" For the war has reversed every economic theory the world has ever held, and the free coinage of silver today would no more relieve the acute demand for silver coin than the free coinage of mud. The demand for silver coin in one country alone, India, exceeds for a single year the entire world production of silver.

The demand for silver is exactly like a great reservoir of water with half a dozen inflowing pipes and an unknown number of leaks in the bottom. All we see is that the surface level of the water keeps sinking faster than the flow comes in. We find one hole and stop the leak. Up comes the water level; but before the world financiers have had a chance to soap their hands with satisfaction, down the water level goes again.

That is where the whole world is with silver just now—just where King Canute was when he found he could not command the flux and reflux of the ocean tides.

Time was, less than two centuries ago, when the proud silversmiths of London met in pompous satins and wigs behind closed doors and set the price of silver for the whole world. They were succeeded by the silver brokers of London; but the war was barely two years old when the whole beautiful scheme of the past sprang a leak. Silver began leaking away through other pipes than London—through France, through Mexico, through China, through the Philippines, through India and through New York and San Francisco to India.

Stop guages were jammed on in the shape of government regulations by France, by England, by Mexico, by the United States, by India, but they were jammed on too late. Not all the man-made regulations can stop the tide, any more than Canute could command the sea. India's demands alone could drain the world of silver.

Take a few disconnected facts. Within a few months the American government melted down 100,000,000 silver dollars for export to India, China, and Japan.

Immediately afterward the treasury fixed the maximum price of silver at \$1.01½. It then announced that export licenses for silver would be granted only on condition that the maximum price was not exceeded. This was to stop the speculators, who had been buying silver at \$1 and reselling it at \$1.08 and \$1.07. As the government pays only \$1 an ounce its profit is 1½ cents, which covers the expenses of melting and recoining.

France tried to stop the leak by demonetizing silver. When 15,000,000 small nickel and silver coins were struck off by France with only 67 per cent value in real silver they vanished within a week of issue as if by magic. Who or what sucked them up so furiously that the French government did not know the new coins had disappeared until there literally was not one in circulation. Was it hoarding by people afraid of the war's after effects, or had some broker for a foreign agent secretly bought the coins up? The financiers do not know.

American silver dollars may not be carried out of the country to an extent exceeding \$200 for each traveler.

The story is told of thirty-seven United States coins pressed this summer being unable to turn off silver dimes as fast as the commercial demand for those dimes. You may use silver to buy bullets, but you can't use silver in bullets. Why did trade suddenly need so many more dimes?

So fast was silver leaking away from Mexico to Japan and China and India that Mexico, too, clapped on an embargo. It was a typical Carranza embargo—those who exported silver must reimpose 25 per cent of the value of the silver in gold within ten days; heads I win, tails you lose; a Carranza edict true to form, whichever way the metal market goes in war.

The greatest store of unused silver in the world was 350,000,000 ounces bought in the '90s by the United States treasury at a price described as a "song"—the song being 58 to 68 cents. It was to permit the melting and exporting of this silver that the Pittman act was possible in April, 1918.

Since the outbreak of the great war silver has gone up in price from 60 cents to \$1 plus. Why? Several reasons are given. Here they are:

Owing to the war silver mining, like all other mining of precious metals, is declining. When you examine it there is very little fact beneath this explanation. The silver production of the world for 1916 was 175,933,024 ounces. In 1915 and in 1914 it was more than 182,000,000 ounces—which seems to show there has been a decline. But wait! From 1908 to 1913

Give Thanks

That we have Won the War—But don't forget one of the Greatest Lessons it has taught us—

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Arizona Central Bank

Chloride Kingman Oatman

silver production went as low as 78,000,000 ounces and never once exceeded 162,000,000 ounces, but the dimes didn't disappear nor did the price jump to \$1.08.

Another explanation is that owing to the disappearance of gold as coin there has been an increased demand for the use of silver, but in the old pre-war days how often was gold really used as coin? About as often as \$500 bills. We knew it was there if we wanted it, but we didn't bother using it.

Then an explanation is given of the explanation. The nations having embargoed gold for foreign trade, the increased demand comes for silver, but this explanation likewise sets so much bunk. True, gold is chiefly used for foreign trade and the various governments have forbidden the exportation of gold, except with special license, but the very same governments have also forbidden the exportation of silver except under special license, so the real explanation of silver almost doubling in price narrows down to two questions which no man can answer, bluff he never so wisely:

Are the people privately hoarding silver coins?

Or has the price doubled because of open and secret buying of silver for the countries of the Orient, chiefly India?

No one can answer the first question, for hoarding is too furtive to be traced, but the action of the governments in Mexico and in France would seem to indicate that both authorities are apprehensive of secret hoarding—also of secret agents for foreign powers buying up the hoards at a price above the minted face value.

But that does not explain the absorption of American dimes, and it would take a powerful lot of proof to convince sane people that the American public has taken to salting away silver dimes in old stocking toes and unused teapots. Still the cardinal fact remains—dimes here and smaller coins in France were absorbed as if by magic. What a theme for a new O. Henry—secret agents gathering up coins, melting coins into bars in some secret cellar and then smuggling the bars to an India or a Germany!

Much stranger things have happened in the present war and it may be that while we are sniffing along spy trails that are two years old and dead cold, another spider is weaving a warp and a woof around the silver coin of the allies against the day of reckoning when indemnities must be paid.

Consider for a moment; with the silver production of the world down to 175,000,000 ounces plus, worth \$1 an ounce plus, it wouldn't be much of a trick for a country that has spent bribe funds by hundreds of millions to absorb the silver coinage of the world. The silver coinage from the mints of all the world from 1885 to 1915 does not total \$5,000,000,000—and what are billions in this war?

If Germany could by hook or crook, secret agent or plot, absorb the \$8,000,000,000 of gold coined since 1885 and the less than \$5,000,000,000 of silver, she could pretty nearly put the world on a paper money basis, when indemnities would not be so hard to pay. They could be paid in paper—"scraps of paper"—and the paper could be exchanged for trade, and the trick of absorbing the allies' coin currency would be a burglar's jimmy to force open the world's doors of future trade with Germany. The idea is recommended to the novelists and dramatists who are still following old spy trails.

But the absorption of silver by India was alarming and grave enough without recourse to fiction. That story, too, will some day be told, a story of fact, not fiction, with secret international plotters enough to put the wilderest novelist to shame; plots that reached from assassinations in Vancouver and San Francisco to Bombay and Calcutta. Five years ago, a year before the war, I investigated and told something of almost \$2,000,000 of revolutionary funds sent from Vancouver and San Francisco to India. That was two years before the British secret agent was shot down in the courtroom of Vancouver. In fact, I may now acknowledge, it was the imperial

secret agent who gave me the facts, for which he afterward paid with his life.

It will be recalled how last spring, when it was declared in the house of commons that Great Britain had 7,000,000 men under arms, a shock of surprise came to the people who think below the surface of things when they learned that 1,000,000 of those 7,000,000 were under arms in the far east. Why? To counteract the revolutionary propaganda manipulated by Germany, chiefly from headquarters in San Francisco. Always India has been "a sink" of precious metals, demanding payment for exports in gold or silver, at once withdrawing the coin from circulation, either to hide and hoard it or melt and beat up the coin into bangles and jewels and ornaments.

And now the war brought conditions to India that literally set a match to gunpowder. The general population of India will not use paper currency but India's exports are essential to the winning of the war. India has jute and hemp and wheat, and India has cheap labor.

Ordinarily India buys about \$90,000,000 more than she sells, but lack of tonnage has cut off her imports and increased prices have swollen her exports. The allies owed India \$360,000,000 for war purchases, and India would not accept payment except in coin. How easy for enemy propaganda to fan factional unrest to revolution if there had been any delay in the payment of that coin! It was the place where the changes of money might have become the dictators of a second Russia, but where was that great mass of coin coming from?

Only one source of silver had been left undrained in the whole world—those silver dollars piled up dead and unused in the United States treasury. Even before the Pittman act permitted the melting and exportation of these, private purchases had sent the price of silver up 50 per cent. For the ten years preceding 1908 India had absorbed and "sunk" or lost to circulation \$135,000,000 of gold—more than a quarter of the world's yearly production of gold.

For the ten years after 1908, that is to 1918, India had absorbed and "sunk" \$440,000,000 of gold, or more than the world's production of gold for one year.

By 1917 the dangers to shipping by way of London had become so great that coin was going to India by way of New York and San Francisco, and the brokers of London were powerless to stem the flow. Russia and China also were buyers of silver here. The dominance of the London brokers in precious metals had passed forever. One single purchase of silver to the extent of \$200,000,000 was supposed to have gone to India by way of Canada, and what had begun as a trickle became a flood.

By the end of 1917 India was drawing three-fourths of all the silver produced in the world. Silver had to be supplied to India to avert a financial panic and perhaps a revolution. The world had produced about 175,000,000 ounces of silver and India needed immediately \$200,000,000 worth and later \$150,000,000 more, so the United States treasury dollars were melted and exported.

But before that a curious situation had arisen as to the rupee. The premium was so great on metal that the silver in the rupee was worth more than the face value of the minted rupee, so rupees were being melted up and going out of collection. A law was passed in India making it a penal offense to melt or export coin. Silver cannot now be shipped to India except by purchase of the government.

But this is not the whole story of the advantages of silver in the war. We are now paying France our army disbursements in silver. With India requiring \$175,000,000 more in silver than is produced in a year and France taking payment for our army purchases in silver, it is not surprising that silver has doubled in price.

The free coinage of all the silver in the world would not satisfy today's demand on silver. Shot through with the blood of millions of men is the

(Continued on Page 7)



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